# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

ALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864. NO. 47.

Old Field Creek, J. E Matthews, Esq; Buffaloe, N. F. Sullivan, Esq.; Middle Fork, John Masten, Esq; Winston, N. S. Cook, Esq.

## PATROL COMMITTEES.

The following list of Patrol Committees appointed at March Term, 1864, of Forsyth County Court, who are to appoint patrols in their several Districts for the ensuing year, which it is hoped they will proceed to do without further notice.

Mill Creek District, Thos. M Hunter, Wash. Paine, Thos Long.

Richmond District, Dr. B Jones, Samuel Stauber, Solomon Transou.

Old Town District, Wm. Flynt, J. M. Richmond, C. H. Hauser.

Pfaff Town District, Solomon Pfaff, H. R. Lehman, Wm Goslin.

Yadkin District, L. C. Laugenour, John H. Stoltz, Samuel Alspaugh.

Little Creek District, C. D. Sides, Thomas Spach, Daniel Reich.

South Fork District, J. M. Stafford, S. H. Laugenour, John Reich.

Waughtown District, Jesse A. Waugh, J. R. Jenkins, J. M. Vawter.

Salem District, E. A. Vogler, H. A Lemly, Joshua Boner.

Abbott's Creek District, E J. Hine, Aq. Pitts, J. J. Raper.

Bunker Hill District, J. H. Hester, A. M. Gamble, E. B. Teague.

Kernersville District, John Watson, Wm P. Henly, John W. Gentry.

Belew's Creek District, Geo. V. Fulp, C. B. Brooks, Smith Linville.

Old Field Creek District, H. Marshall, H. Haizlip, J. Cole.

Buffaloe District, Philip Barrow, Jos. Waggoner, J. M. Crews.

Middle Fork District, John Masten, Mathias Masten, J. P. Crews.

Winston District, N. S. Cook, Jos. Masten, Wm. Barrow.

BARN BURNT.—We learn the barn of Mr. Barney Idol, of Guilford County, was consumed by fire, a few nights since, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ The "women's raid" in Davidson, a few weeks since, turns out to have been a small affair. A few barrels of flour, we believe, were pressed by some women, who were in a suffering condition.

GOV. VANCE.—Gov. Vance has accepted the invitation extended by a portion of the people of Cumberland County, to visit Fayetteville, and address them, at an early day.

It is also stated that Gov. Vance is about to visit the army of Northern Virginia, in response to invitations extended. The Raleigh *Confederate* says, "He intends making a thorough canvass of the army, we learn."

☞ It will be seen that President Davis has issued his proclamation appointing Friday, 8th of April, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in accordance with the recommendation of Congress.

accompanying the Report, we glean the following statistics, of some of the Western counties.

| Counties. | Whole no. Male Chil. | Whole no. Female Chil. | No. of M. C. Taught. | No. of F. C. Taught. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alleghany, | 667 | 605 | no return | |
| Alexander, | 1,056 | 888 | 405 | 231 |
| Ashe, | no return. | | | |
| Caswell, | no return. | | | |
| Davidson, | 2,540 | 2,436 | 268 | 196 |
| Davie, | 1,210 | 1,057 | 458 | 341 |
| Forsyth, | 1,925 | 1,934 | 560 | 538 |
| Guilford, | 3,097 | 2,885 | 1,111 | 1,055 |
| Rockingham, | no return | | 693 | 639 |
| Rowan, | 1,761 | 1,772 | 654 | 457 |
| Randolph, | no return. | | | |
| Surry, | no return. | | | |
| Stokes, | 1,460 | 1,448 | 246 | 198 |
| Wilkes, | no return. | | | |
| Yadkin, | no return. | | | |

In Catawba County the number of male and female children are put down equal, each 1,740. The average equality in the other counties is something like those given above.

Only partial returns have been received. In fifty counties the number of children reported to have attended school, is, males 18,977; females 16,518,—total 35,495.

MEETING IN NEW YORK.—A mass meeting was held in New York, on the evening of the 11th, at the Cooper Institute. The meeting recommends that great efforts be made to place at the head of the Yankee Government a man qualified, whom the country may rely upon for a speedy suppression of the rebellion, a cessation of bloodshed and the maintainance of the Union and the independence of the States. Gen. McClellan was nominated for President.

☞ We see the papers in all portions of the Confederacy are down upon the Tax Act, as operating unequally and unjustly, particularly the tax in kind on specie, and the heavy tax on Bank stocks and State Bonds. The hope is entertained that Congress will regulate this matter when it convenes in May.

## LATE NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner says:

The Bristol Gazette announces that General Wm. E. Jones had entered Kentucky, through Fulkerson's gap, with some 1,500 hundred men, including the Eighth Virginia cavalry and Witcher's battalion. Hence we presume the recent report of the re capture of Cumberland gap, which is still a subject of anxious speculation.

We learn that last week a cavalry skirmish took place below Morristown, resulting in our forces driving back the enemy. A force of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Whitesburg, 22 miles below Greenville, on Saturday last. It is said that our forces drove them back. In this skirmish we are reported to have lost 8 killed. A general engagement is expected.

Late despatches state that Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has remonstrated against the enlistment of slaves in that State, and notified Lincoln that he will enforce the laws of Kentucky against all attempts to take slaves from their owners without their consent.

Bully for Kentucky!

Lincoln has issued orders for another draft for 200,000 more men on the 15th April.

It is reported that Gen. W. F. Smith will be assigned to the Army of the Potomac in place of Gen. Meade.

Fremont is said to have superceded Gilmore at Charleston.

The small pox is spreading all over the country, more or less. At Cincinnati, Ohio, it is worse than ever known. At Cleaveland 1,200 cases are reported.

A Dispatch from Meridian, dated the 14th inst., says that advices from Jackson report Gen. Sherman moving down the river from Vicksburg, with troops and it is supposed he is going up Red river.

The wife of Gen. Harrison, (ex-President) died at North Bend, Ohio, on the 26th ult.

The wife of Gen. Beauregard died at New Orleans. Her funeral was attended by over 6,000 persons.

*Large Dividend.*—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. payable on the 15th inst. This is in anticipation of its usual dividend of five per cent. on the 1st of May, and is understood to be made to enable the stockholders to pay the tax imposed by the Confederate government on the shares held by individuals in the Bank. This tax is 5 per cent upon the value of the shares at the time of assessment and in the neighborhood where assessed.

The *Western Sentinel*, of last week, devotes considerable space to the *Press*, which in a previous number of the great "Western" was represented as having "ceased even to twinkle." The array of extracts from our columns, (some of them miserably garbled) paraded in the *Sentinel*, we presume were given to prove that we were a party to the getting up of the late petitions to the Governor, which were so numerously signed in this and other counties in the State!

The intimation that we were in any way connected with the matter, save the printing of the captions of said petitions, as a paying job, (jobs of printing being seldom if ever refused,) is simply a bare-faced *lie*.

Besides, there was nothing illegal or treasonable in the petitions; nothing more than exercising the rights guarantied to the people by the State and Confederate Constitutions.—These petitions were *fair* and *open to all*, as on one side of the sheet those who favored a Convention could sign their names, while on the other, those who were opposed to the movement, could enter their protest against it.—Is there anything unfair in this?—But there are none so blind as those who do not wish to see.

Whatever opinions we may have expressed in regard to the policy of measures pending in Congress, whenever a law was passed, we invariably, nevertheless, advised the people, as order-loving and law-abiding citizens, to respect the laws and throw no obstacles in the way of their execution.

Let us see what the editor of the *Sentinel*, an original secessionist, says in relation to the first Conscript act.

"For the present at least, this strikes a fatal blow to State sovereignty; it gives to the President more power than the Queen of England possesses, more than the Emperor of France claims, and equalled only to that maintained by the dynasty of the great military chieftain—the illustrious dictator Napoleon Bonaparte. We had hoped that this war would be fought through—fought to the end upon the principles of constitutional law and a free government," &c. Again, "If the other States are true as our own has been, surely the introduction of a measure so despotic, and in our judgment, unconstitutional in spirit at least, as a wholesale conscription bill, involving the abolition of the sacred contracts entered into between our gallant troops and their respective States, must be, is unnecessary and ill-advised." Allusion is then made to the border States "having furnished more than their quota of troops, and if the Cotton States have lagged behind, so that the government is about to be impoverished for troops, the conscription should have applied to them, and not to the border States," &c., and says, under the circumstances, "we are bound to protest against it as an overreach of power, and to the people a fearful leap in the dark."

Our limited space forbids further extracts, but those we have made, under date of April 18, 1862, will give the reader a correct idea of the *Sentinel's* views of the first conscription. Perhaps, however, it lacked *back bone* then, and becomes *bolder*, in the issue following, of April 25th, to wit:

"The provisions of the bill are much better than we expected." "This is no time for factious opposition." "Then let there be no dissentions or no wrangling about the injustice of law," &c. This looks somewhat as if there had been a strong *outside* pressure operating then and there,—perhaps the clique held a *caucus*!

It however still seems to doubt the necessity of the law, and regrets its passage, as an "extreme necessity, *if such a necessity indeed there was*."

On the 20th June, the *Sentinel* holds forth as follows, upon the same subject, when the law was about to be enforced: "It is the strongest, and, to say nothing more, the most severe law to which the people of North Carolina have ever been *compelled to submit*!"—It also endeavors to throw the responsibility of the passage of the Conscript law upon the Convention of the State, as if North Carolina was the only State in which it was to be enforced!

In July, in reply to Mr. Nissen's remarks upon the *Sentinel's* article of April 18th, the editor exhibits his spinal affection, by saying: "We did not express our views too strongly, * * * nor indeed do we think a free and patriotic people can hold in *too high a disapprobation* the *yielding* to a government, under any other circumstances whatsoever, a power so unlimited; but considered as *such a necessity*, alters the case altogether." Here the worthy editor first discovers the *necessity* of the law, some three months after its passage!

In noticing the enrollment of Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 40, Feb. 13, 1862, it speaks as follows:

"We are as loyal as any man, and have lent as willing a hand to the cause as any one, but we believe that *this community has done enough*, and that when other communities do as well, according to ability, there will be no *more need of troops*. This war is the war of all classes, and all sections, and no one ought to be asked to do more, in proportion to its ability than another."

The *italics* are ours.

The above *significant grumblings*, not to say *disloyalty*, from the great Western *luminary*, occurred in the early stages of this revolution, when there was perhaps less cause than now; at least those acts of Congress were not so startling, and contained nothing of near so serious a nature as the late extreme acts of that body. The great "Western," however, has become more of a suppliant tool, latterly, and plumes itself as doing the country great service by accusing others of disloyalty, who occasionally lift the warning voice when the liberties guarantied to us, are apparently in danger.

☞ The Georgia Legislature adjourned after adopting Linton Stephens' resolutions in favor of certain terms of peace, and in opposition to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It also adopted a resolution turning over to the Confederate government all persons between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.—We commence the publication of the Message of Gov. Brown to the Legislature of Georgia, but owing to its length, must divide it. It does not suit the extremists, and perhaps, not calculated to effect much good, at this time. The Governor is denounced by a certain portion of the newspaper press, but all the arguments advanced in the Message, in favor of Constitutional liberty has not been successfully controverted.—After the document has appeared in full in our columns, we will allude to it again.

SNOW STORM.—We had an old-fashioned snow storm here on Tuesday, the severity of which, so late in the season, has not been equalled for many years, in this latitude, if ever. It commenced snowing and blowing between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and continued regularly till night. The snow was about 12 inches deep.—Truly "winter lingering in the lap of of spring."

WINSTON, N. C., March 22d, 1864.

SIR: Enclosed you will find an advertisement, which was found upon a gate post near Barney Idol's house, in Guilford County, near Friendship. Said Idol's barn was burnt on the 14th of this month. He lost all of his rough-feed, one four horse wagon, one fan, &c.

The enclosed is a true copy, worded and spelled as the original.

I think all good citizens will frown upon any such conduct. Very respectfully,

W. A. ALBRIGHT.

### NOTICE

to ewl seseion that is tryin to have Conscripts and Deserters and also Yankee prisoners takeo up and also this is to show what they mi expect from the effect. So this is a begining you may look for the rope next. 100 Regiment

O

Many Sitisens.

The above represents a deplorable state of affairs indeed, and certainly no good can result therefrom, its only tendency being to aggravate our troubles. Mob law and personal violence should be frowned down by all North Carolinians, who have generally, heretofore, maintained a strict regard for law and order.

The following important circular is from the State Treasurer. We give it as a matter of news:

*To the Sheriffs and Tax Collector of North Carolina.*—You will have perceived that by the 12th section of the act of the Confederate Congress "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," ratified 17th of Febuary last, any State East of the Mississippi, holding Confederate Treasury notes received before the 1st day of April next is allowed till the 1st day of January 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds—but all Treasury notes received by any of said States, after the 1st April, will, be held to be received diminished by the amount of the tax imposed by the act on such currency.

The ordinance of our State Convention, and act of our General Assembly, requiring the revenue officers of this State to receive, at its face, all of said currency, could not have contemplated a calling of the value of said currency by act of Congress; but our legislation remains in force till repealed by the Legislature which does not meet till the 3d Monday of May next.

I respectfully request of you to pay into the Treasury before the 1st April next, any money in your hands due to the State, to enable the Governor to make the certificate upon which the State is authorized to fund in six per cent bonds.

I learn that many persons will seek to pay the taxes of 1864, on their taxables to be listed during the last twenty working days in April of this year. Our revenue act does not require the clerks to deliver the lists to you till the 25th June. As the act of Congress reduced the currency one-third of its face, after the 1st April, (excepting bills of $5 or under,) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature will continue to receive it at its face. I therefore respectfully suggest that you request the clerks not to deliver the lists to you till near the 25th June by which time the Legislature will have acted on the subject. This will place all tax-payers on the same footing.

I claim no right to give you instructions on any of the matters herein referred to, but deem it proper to make these suggestions for your consideration.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

*Raleigh*, March 15th, 1864.

## THE SPECIE TAX.

Secretary Memminger has decided that the tax of five per sent, upon gold, silver, &c., laid by Congress for the year 1864, is to be paid, not in Treasury notes, but with specie in kind. If this was really the intention of Congress, it appears to be a very oppressive and unjust law in its operations upon the Banks of the country. Property is to be assessed at its valuation in the year 1860, which is the same thing as a specie valuation, and the holders are allowed to pay the tax in currency, whereas, the specie in a bank will be assessed upon precisely the same valuation and the tax has to be paid in coin. It amounts to just the same thing as requiring one man to pay his taxes in gold, while another pays the same amount upon similar property, in Treasury notes.

Moreover the Banks are required by State laws to keep on hand a certain amount of coin and if five per cent. of their present stock is taken from them, how are they to replace it? Their circulation cannot be now reduced, and hence they must endeavor to purchase more specie at a premium of 25 or 30 for one.

*The Yankee Bogus Election in Louisiana.*—The Yankees have consumated their farce of an "election" in Louisiana. A dispatch from Port Hudson says:

The election, yesterday resulted in the triumph of the Free State ticket, Hon. Machael Hahn being elected Governor by about three thousand majority, out of a vote of over eight thousand. There is great rejoicing by the Free State party. There were illuminations and cannon firing last night.

Louisiana is a free State!

☞ The recognition rumor, it is said, has again "gone up the spout."

## PROCLAMATION

### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America have signified their desire that a day may be recommended to the people, to be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in the language following, to wit:

'Reverently recognizing the Providence of God in the affairs of men, and gratefully remembering the guidance, support and deliverance granted to our Patriotic Fathers in the memorable war which resulted in the Independence of the American Colonies, and now reposing in Him our supreme confidence and hope in the present struggle for Civil and Religious Freedom, and for the right to live under a Government of our own choice, and deeply impressed with the conviction that without Him nothing is strong, nothing wise and nothing enduring; in order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity at the same time, of offering their adoration to the great Sovereign of the Universe of penitently confessing their sins and strengthening their views and purposes of amendment in humble reliance upon His Gracious and Almighty power:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That it be recommended to the people of these States that FRIDAY, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public councils and authorities; that He would so inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance; and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity.'

A recommendation so congenial to the feelings of the people will receive their hearty concurrence; and it is a grateful duty to the Executive to unite with their representatives in inviting them to meet in the Courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a nefarious scheme to burn and plunder our capital, and to destroy our civil Government by putting to death the chosen servants of the people, has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened; our finances promise rapid progress to a satisfactory condition; and our whole country is animated with a hopeful spirit and a fixed determination to achieve independence.

In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow ourselves before the throne of the Most High, and while gratefully acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sins as a people have justly exposed us to His chastisement. Let us recognize the sufferings which we have been called upon to endure, as administered by a fatherly hand for our improvement, [illegible] and patient endurance let us wait on Him for our deliverance.

In furtherance of these objects, now, Therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the people of the said States, in conformity with the desire expressed by their representatives, to set apart FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer, and I do hereby invite them, on that day, to repair to their several places of public worship and beseech Almighty God "to preside over our public counsels and so inspire our armies and leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance; and so to manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and in the majesty of His power, that we may secure the blessings of an honorable peace and of free government; and that we, as a people, may ascribe all to the Honor and Glory of His name."

SEAL. Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The instructions of the War Department with respect to proceedings under the law making a limited or *quasi* suspension of the *habeas corpus*, says the Examiner, remove many grounds of clamor, and propose what may be considered as a very moderate execution of the law. Parties arrested, in the cases specified in the law, will not be denied a trial, but their cases will be investigated by *commissioners* [illegible] appointed for the [illegible] in the different military departments. Information of all arrests under the law will be given by the department commander as soon as practicable after they are made, and the commissioner will proceed to investigate the same. If, upon examination, a reasonable and probable cause for detention does not appear, he will certify the fact to the General or other officer in command, who will immediately discharge the prisoner from arrest. But if a reasonable and probable cause does appear, the commissioner will forthwith transmit to the War Department a copy of the evidence taken in the case, with his opinion thereon, for instructions, and meanwhile the prisoner will remain in custody.

In cases where persons not belonging to the military service shall apply to any court or officer in the Confederate States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be the duty of the officer having the command or custody of such persons forthwith to report the case, with all the relevant facts, to the War Department, for instructions as to the proper answer to be made to such writ.

THE NEW ISSUE.—Within one week from this date, says the Columbia Carolinian, of the 11th, there will be sent to Richmond, from the presses of this city, ten millions of the new currency. The number of signers has been largely increased. Many of these are ladies. The Carolinian learns that the issue from the "mills" will be at the rate of two millions a day.

A vague rumor of the speedy recognition of the Confederacy, under which the Confederate loan advanced to fifty nine, was current in London. The Post mentioned the report on the 24th, and repeated it on the 26th. Up to the time of departure of the last steamer the report was not contradicted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them, say about ten cents a line.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

## LATER FROM THE NORTH.

### THE SPRING CAMPAIGN—THE GRAND OBJECT TO BE THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND—THE ARMIES TO BE CONCENTRATED AGAINST IT—THE RECOGNITION RUMOR, &c.

Our correspondent on the Rappahannock sends us voluminous files of Northern papers so late as the 12th instant, but they contain no news other than the points summed up in his accompanying letter, which follows. We give the fullest credence to the reported result of the great Council of War lately held at Washington—a subject which deserves the gravest consideration by our own military leaders. Richmond is again the focus of the whole war. It will be assailed by several great armies before the spring concludes; and now is the time to prepare.

FINANCIAL.

The excitement in the gold market continued. The closing quotation of gold in New York on the 10th was 165.

[From our own correspondent.]

FREDERICKSBURG, March 15, 1864.

From the unlimited access to the United States journals, and the advantages your correspondent enjoys for a correct ascertainment of the "situation" and status of the Northern mind, he is induced to attach much more importance to the last rumor of the intentions of the French Emperor than is thereto generally ascribed. The reasons consist in the facts that Mr. Dayton did not entrust these dispatches on this vital subject to the mails, the ordinary medium of communication with his government, but he sent his son to deliver them personally. The extraordinary reticence of the United States on the subject and purport of these dispatches, and the evident censorship which has been exercised over the public press, together with the effect of the rumor in the rise of gold in Wall street, and of the Confederate loan in London and Liverpool, constitute the sum of the convincing considerations of the real character of these reports. The embarrassments of the Lincoln administration, however, are not confined to these growing out of, or connected with, its foreign relations. The internal dissensions of the United States are daily growing more serious. By no means among the least of these indications, is the disaffection of the whole Catholic Church and fraternity. Since the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, whose undisguised partiality for the Yankee government largely influenced the opinions of that numerous and highly respectable body of Christians, a remarkable feeling and expression of hostility to the war, its savage prosecution, and unholy purposes is manifest throughout the church. This feeling and expression not only pervades and controls the private circles and co-operation of this class, but manifests itself in the most direct and ferocious denunciations of the war with all its objects and ambition, through the newspaper organs of the church and calls upon the people of the North "to cease their crusade against the dearest and most sacred of human rights—the right of self-government."

In addition to this disaffection may be mentioned that of the Irish element of the United States population. From the minds of this simply honest, and brave people, the delusion that they are fighting for constitutional liberty has been dispelled. They are neither volunteering or re-enlisting. In the loss of this ingredient of his armies Mr. Lincoln is loosing the flower of his military force. In the desperate encounters of this war his generals have shown their sagacity and valor in [illegible]tion in the selection of this people for the work. Your correspondent remembers well, in crossing over the bloody battle-field of Fredericksburg, remarking the striking peculiarity of the countless corpses in front of that stone wall of immortal memory, there were twenty sons of Erin to every son of a —— Yankee. Add to these divisions the opposition of the old Democratic party proper, who have publicly proclaimed their antagonism to the prosecution of the war, and recently declared in several States that they will resist *vi et armis* the military despotism heretofore exercised by Lincoln over the ballot-box, and it will be perceived that organization and system are only needed for the complete overthrow of the bestial knave who is fast becoming the scoff of his own people and the scorn of strangers.

So much for the general aspect of the war question. I send you full files of Northern journals to, and including the 12th instant.—To the issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 11th your attention is especially directed for interesting information. I may, however, add, by way of special reference to operations concerning Richmond, that I state with certainty that Meade's army is now in progress of re-organization preliminary to active [illegible] and that a [illegible] war was [illegible] in Washington, over which the new Lt. General Grant was the presiding genius. It was then and there arranged that the capture of Richmond should be the primary object of the spring campaign. The city is to be approached by three columns, according to the opinion expressed by your correspondent some weeks since. To ensure success, and render the attacking force numerically sufficient, the Eleventh and Twelfth corps will be brought from Chattanooga, and the Sixteenth and Seventh corps from the Mississippi river to co-operate in the undertaking. The Yankees consider that with these additions, and by drawing from various quarters all the available troops, an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men may be concentrated against Richmond at an early day. In the war council Grant protested against any further attempts to penetrate the South until Richmond is taken, the possession of the Confederate capital being regarded by him of the highest strategetical importance. Although Grant has returned to his immediate command, it is understood that he will direct the movements against Richmond—Mead being, probably, reduced to a corps or division commander. By the way, there has been a strong talk in Washington to the effect that Meade would be court-martialed for alleged misconduct at Gettysburg.

Kilpatrick and his command have returned to Alexandria on transports.

In the Yankee Congress nothing of interest had transpired saving the passage of the bills equalizing the pay of white and colored troops, and what is known as the "Gold Bill," a law authorizing Secretary Chase the use of $35,000,000 in gold coin now in the United States Sub-Treasury, for the purpose of bearing down the gold market and buoying up greenbacks. Vain delusion! Simple Secretary, the thirty-five millions of gold will bid this vanity world an eternal farewell in less than sixty days and greenbacks will certainly and simultaneously sink out of sight.

# MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA.

We received yesterday one copy of the Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State which convened in extra session on the 10th. The document is very long—sixteen columns of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel—and we cannot make room for the whole of it; we shall give, however, the most important part of it. The first two columns are devoted to subjects of purely a local character—"Transportation of Corn to indigent soldiers families," "Relief Fund for Soldiers' Families," "Cotton Planting," "Illegal Distillation," "Impressment of Provisions," "Slaves Escaping to the Enemy," &c., when he comes to

### THE CURRENCY.

The late action of the Congress of the Confederate States upon the subject of the currency has rendered further legislation necessary in this State upon that question. It can not be denied that this act has seriously embarrassed the financial system of this State, and has shaken the confidence of our people in either the justice of the late Congress or its competency to manage our financial affairs. Probably the history of the past furnishes few more striking instances of unsound policy combined with bad faith.

The government issues its Treasury note for $100, and binds itself two years after a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, to pay the bearer that sum; and stipulates upon the face of the note that it is fundable in Confederate stocks or bonds, and receivable in payment of all public dues, except export duties. The Congress while the war is still progressing, passes a statute that this bill shall be funded in about forty days or one-third of it shall be repudiated, and that a tax of ten per cent. a month shall be paid for it after that time by the holder, and it shall no longer be receivable in payment of public dues, and if it is not funded by the 1st of January next, the whole debt is repudiated. Did the holder take the note with any such expectation? Was this the contract, and is this the way the government is to keep its faith? If we get rid of the old issues in this way what guaranty do we give for better faith in the redemption of the next issues? Again, many of the notes have the express promise on their face that they shall be funded in eight per cent. bonds. When?—The plain import is, and so understood by all at the time of their issue, that it may be done at any time before the day fixed on the face of the note for its payment. With what semblance of good faith then does the government before that time, compel the holder to receive a four per cent. bond, or lose the whole debt? and what better is this than repudiation? When was it ever before attempted by any government to compel the funding of almost the entire paper currency of a country amounting to seven or eight hundred millions of dollars in forty days? This is certainly a new chapter in financiering.

The country expected the imposition of a heavy tax, and all patriotic citizens were prepared to pay it cheerfully at any reasonable sacrifice; but repudiation and bad faith were not expected, and the authors of it cannot be held guiltless.

The expiring Congress took the precaution to discuss the measure in secret session; so that the individual act of the representative could not reach his constituents, and none could be annoyed during its consideration by the murmurs of public disapprobation being echoed back into the Legislative Hall. And to make assurance doubly sure, they fixed the day for assembling of their successors, at a time too late to remedy the evil, or afford adequate redress for the wrong.

These secret sessions of Congress are becoming a blighted curse to the country. They are used as a convenient mode of covering up from the people, such acts or expressions of their representatives as will not bear investigation in the light of day. Almost every act of usurpation of power, or of bad faith, has been conceived, brought forth and nurtured, in secret session. If I mistake not the British Parliament never discussed a single measure in secret session during the whole period of the Crimean War. But if it is necessary to discuss a few important military measures, such as may relate to the movement of armies, &c., in secret session, it does not follow that discussions of questions pertaining to the currency, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the like, should all be conducted in secret session. The people should require all such measures to be discussed with open doors, and the press should have the liberty of reporting and freely criticising the acts of our public servants. In this way the reflection of the popular will back upon the representative, would generally cause the defeat of such unsound measures, as those which are fastened upon the country in defiance of the will of the people.

But dismissing the past and looking to the future, the inquiry presented for our consideration is, how shall the State authorities act in the management of the finances of the State? As the Confederate State Treasury notes constitute the currency of the country, the State has been obliged to receive and pay them out; and she must continue to do so, as long as they remain the only circulating medium. The present Legislature has very wisely adopted the policy, in the present depreciated condition of the currency, of collecting by taxation a sufficient sum in currency, to pay the current appropriation of the State Government; instead of adding them to the debt of the State to be paid in future upon the gold basis. If the State issues her own bonds and puts them upon the market, or if she issues her own Treasury notes redeemable at a future day in her bonds she adds the amount so issued to her permanent indebtedness, and defeats the policy of paying as she goes; as her own bonds or notes would then be out, and could not be redeemed with the Confederate notes when received into her Treasury.

If the State receive in payment of taxes the present Confederate Treasury notes, they will be reduced in amount one third by act of Congress after 1st April next, and the State receiving them at par pays a Confederate tax of thirty-three and a third per cent. upon all moneys that pass through her Treasury. This of course cannot be submitted to.

The repudiation policy of Congress seems, therefore, to have left us but one alternative; and that is to receive and pay out only such issues of Confederate notes, as under acts of Congress pass at par, without the deduction of 33⅓ or any other per cent. But as we are obliged to have funds before the time when the new issues of Confederate notes can go into circulation, the question presented is how shall we supply the treasury in the mean time. In my judgment the proper plan will be to issue State Treasury notes, payable on the 25th day of December next at the Treasury, and in each of the more important cities of this State in Confederate Treasury notes, of such issue as may be made after 1st April next, to be used as circulating medium. This enables the State to anticipate the new issue, and use them in advance of their circulation by Confederate authority. The new Georgia Treasury notes of this issue, would be just as good as the new issue of the Confederate notes; because payable in them, and would be as current in payment of debts. The act should provide that all taxes hereafter due the State for this year, shall be payable in Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue, and that they shall be deposited in the treasury, when collected, to redeem the State notes payable in them. The act should also provide that the State notes shall be returned and the Confederate notes received in place of them within three months after they are due, or that the State will no longer be liable for their payment. This would prevent holders from laying them away, and refusing to bring them in for payment when due, according to the terms of the contract. As the State tax is not due till next fall, there will be an abundant supply of the new Confederate notes in circulation by that time, to obviate all difficulty in obtaining them by our people to pay the tax.

I recommend the passage of a joint resolution, authorising the Governor to have funded in the six per cent bonds, provided for by the act of Congress, all Confederate notes which may remain in the treasury, or may be in the hands of any of the financial agents of the State, after the first day of April next, and to sell and dispose of such bonds at their market value in currency, which can be made available in payments to be made by treasury; and to credit the treasurer with any losses that may accrue by reason of the failure of the bonds to bring par in the market.

### ORPHAN'S ESTATES.

On account of the present depreciated value of the Confederate securities I recommend the repeal of the law which authorizes executors, administrators and trustees to invest the funds of those whom they represent in these securities. As the law stands it enables unscrupulous fiduciary agents to perpetrate frauds upon innocent orphans and other helpless persons represented by them; and in effect compels orphans and those represented by trustees, to invest their whole estates in government bonds, which no other class is required to do.

### FURLOUGHS REFUSED.

On the 27th of Feb., when I issued my Proclamation, calling you into extra session, I telegraphed the Secretary of War, and asked that furloughs be granted to members in military service, to attend the session, and received a reply stating that it had "been concluded not to grant furloughs to attend the session," that "officers so situated are entitled to resign and may so elect."

I regret this determination of the Confederate government, as it places our gallant officers, who have been elected by the people to represent them, and to whom, as well as their predecessors similarly situated, furloughs were never before denied, in a position where it cost them their commissions to attempt to discharge their duties as Representatives of the people.

### THE NEW MILITIA ORGANIZATION AND CONSCRIPTION.

Since your adjournment in December, the Adjutant and Inspector General, under my direction, has done all in his power to press forward the organisation of the militia of the State, in conformity to the act passed for that purpose; and I have the pleasure to state that the enrollments are generally made; except in a few localities, where proximity to the enemy has prevented it; and the organizations will soon be completed.

At this stage in our proceedings, we are met with formidable obstacles; thrown in our way by the late act of Congress; which subjects those between 17 and 50, to enrollment as Conscripts for Confederate service. This act of Congress proposes to take from the State, as was done on a former occasion, her entire military force, who belong to the active list, and to leave her without a force in the different counties sufficient to execute her laws or suppress servile insurrection.

Our Supreme Court has ruled that the Confederate government has the power to raise armies by conscription; but it has not decided that it also has the power to enroll the whole population of the State, who remain at home, so as to place the whole people under the military control of the Confederate government; and thereby, take from the States all command over their own citizens, to execute their own laws, and place the internal police regulations of the States in the hands of the Presidens. It is one thing to "raise armies," and another, and quite a different thing, to put the whole population at home under military law, and compel every man to obtain a military detail, upon such terms as the central government may dictate, and to carry a military pass in his pocket, while he cultivates his farm, or attends to his other necessary avocations at home.

Neither a planter nor an overseer engaged upon the farm, nor a blacksmith making agricultural implements, nor a miller grinding for the people at home, belongs to, or constitutes any part of the armies of the Confederacy; and there is not the shadow of constitutional power vested in the Confederate government, for conscribing and putting these classes, and others engaged in home pursuits, under military rule, while they remain at home to discharge these duties. If conscription were constitutional, as a means of raising armies by the Confederate government, it could not be constitutional to conscribe those not actually needed, and to be employed in the army; and the constitutional power to "raise armies" could never carry with it the power in Congress to conscribe the whole people, who are not needed for the armies, but are left at home, because more useful there, and place them under military gov- [illegible] military details to plow in their fields, shoe their farm horses, or go to mill.

Conscription carried to this extent, is the essence of military despotism; placing all civil rights in a state of subordination to military power; and putting the personal freedom of each individual in civil life, at the will of the chief of the military power. But it may be said that conscription may act upon one class as legally as another; and that all classes are equally subject to it. This is undoubtedly true. If the government has a right to conscribe at all, it has a right to conscribe persons of all classes, till it has raised enough to supply its armies. But it has no right to go farther and conscribe all, who are by its own consent to remain at home to make supplies. If it considers supplies necessary, somebody must make them; and those who do it being no part of the army, should be exempt from conscription, and the annoyance of military dictation while engaged in civil, and not military pursuits.

If all between 17 and 50 are to be enrolled and placed in constant military service, we must conquer the enemy while we are consuming our present crop of provisions, or we are ruined; as if it will be possible for the old men over 50, and the boys under 17, to make supplies enough to feed our armies and people another year. I think every practical man in the Confederacy who knows anything about our agricultural interests and resources, will readily admit this.

If, on the other hand, it is not the intention to put these between 17 and 18 and between 45 and 50, into service as soldiers, but to leave them at home to produce supplies, and occasionally do police and other duties within the State, which properly belong to the Militia of a State, or in other words, if it is the intention simply to take the control of them from the State; so as to deprive her of all power, and leave her without sufficient force to execute her own laws, or suppress servile insurrection; and place the whole Militia of the State, not needed for constant service in the Confederate armies, under the control of the President, while engaged in their civil pursuits, the act is unconstitutional and oppressive, and not to be executed.

If the act is executed in this State, it deprives her of her whole active Militia, as Congress has so shaped it as to include the identical persons embraced in the act passed at your late session, and to transfer the control of them from the State to the Confederate government.

The State has already enrolled these persons under the solemn act of her Legislature, for her own defence, and it is a question for you to determine, whether the necessities of the State, her sovereignty and dignity, and justice to those who are to be affected by the act, do not forbid that she should permit her organisation to be broken up, and her means of self preservation to be taken out of her hands. If this is done, what will be our condition? I prefer to answer by adopting the language of the present able and patriotic Governor of Virginia: "A sovereign State without a soldier, and without the dignity of strength—stripped of all her men, and with only the form and pageantry of power—would indeed be nothing more than a wretched dependency, to which I should grieve to see our proud old Commonwealth reduced."

I may be reminded that the enemy has three times as many white men, able to bear arms, as we have, and that it is necessary to take all between the ages above mentioned, or we cannot keep as many men in the field as he does.

If the result depended upon our ability to do this, we must necessarily fail. But fortunately for us, this is not the case. While they have the advantage in numbers, we have other advantages, which, if properly improved, they can never overcome. We are the invaded party, in the right, struggling for all we have, and for all that we expect our posterity to inherit. This gives us great moral advantage over a more powerful enemy; who, as the invaders are in the wrong, and are fighting for conquest and power. We have the inner and shorter lines of defence, while they have the longer and much more difficult ones. For instance, if we desire to reinforce Dalton, from Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, or to reinforce either of those points from Dalton, we can do so by throwing troops rapidly over a short line from one point to the other. If the enemy wishes to reinforce Charleston or Chattanooga from Washington or New Orleans, he must throw his troops a long distance around, almost upon the circumference of a circle, while we meet them with our reinforcements by throwing them across the diameter of a semi-circle. This difference in our favor is as great as four to one, and enables us, if our troops are properly handled, to repel their assaults, with little more than one-fourth their number.

In consideration of these, and numerous other advantages, which an invaded people, united and determined to be free, always has, it is not wise policy for us to undertake to keep in the field as large a number as the enemy has.

It is the duty of those in authority, in a country engaged in war which calls for all the resources at command, to consider well what proportion of the whole population can safely be kept under arms. In our present condition, surrounded by the enemy, and our ports blockaded, so that we can place but little dependence upon foreign supplies, we are obliged to keep a sufficient number of men in the agricultural fields to make supplies for our troops under arms and their families at home, or we must ultimately fail.

The policy which would compel all our men to go to the military field, and leave our farms uncultivated and our workshops vacant, would be the most fatal and unwise that could be adopted. In that case the enemy need only avoid battle and continue the war till we consume the supplies now on hand, and we would be completely in their power.

There is a certain portion of a people in our condition who can remain under arms, and the balance of the population at home can support them. So long as that proportion has not been reached more may safely be taken; but when it is reached, every man taken from the field of production and placed as a consumer in the military field, makes us that much weaker; and if we go far beyond the proportion, failure and ruin are inevitable, as the army must soon disband when it can no longer be supplied with the necessaries of life. There is reason to fear that those in authority have not made safe calculations upon this point and that they do not fully appreciate the incalculable importance of the agricultural interests in this struggle.

We are able to keep constantly under arms two hundred thousand effective men, and to support and maintain that force by our own resources and productions for twenty years to come. No power nor State can ever be conquered so long as it can maintain that number of good troops. If the enemy should bring a million against us, let us remember that there is such a thing as whipping the fight without fighting it, and avoiding pitched battles and necessary collisions; let us give this vast force time to melt away under the heat of summer and the snows of winter; as did Xerxes army in Greece and Napoleon's in Russia, and the enemy's resources and strength will exhaust when so prodigally used, much more rapidly than ours, when properly economised. In properly economising our strength and husbanding our resources lie our best hope of success.

Instead of making constant new drafts upon the agricultural and mechanical labor of the country for recruits for the army, to swell our numbers beyond our present muster rolls, which must prove our ruin if our provisions fail, I respectfully submit that it would be wiser to put the troops into the army, and leave men enough at home to support them. In other words, compel the thousands of young officers in gold lace and brass buttons, who are constantly seen crowding our railroads and hotels, many of whom can seldom be found at their posts; and the thousands of straggling soldiers who are absent without leave, or by the favoritism of officers, whose names are on the pay rolls, and who are not producers at home, to remain at their places in the army. This is justice alike to the country, to the tax payers, to the gallant officers who s and firmly at the post of duty, and the gallant soldiers who seldom or never get furloughs, but are always in the thickest of the fight. When they are enduring and suffering so much, why should the favorites of power and those of their comrades who seek to avoid duty and danger, be countenanced or tolerated at home, while their names stand upon the muster rolls.

If all who are able for duty, and who are now nominally in service drawing pay from the Government are compelled to do their duty faithfully, there will be no need of compelling men over forty-five to leave their homes, or of disbanding the State militia to place more men under the President's control.

### CONFLICT WITH THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

But it may be said that an attempt to maintain the rights of the State will produce conflict with the Confederate government. I am aware that there are those who, from motives not necessary to be here mentioned, are ever ready to raise the cry of conflict, and to criticise and condemn the action of Georgia, in every case where her constituted authorities protest against the encroachments of the central power, and seek to maintain her dignity and sovereignty as a State, and the constitutional rights and liberties of her people.

Those who are unfriendly to State sovereignty and desire to consolidate all power in the hands of the Confederate government, hoping to promote their undertaking by operating upon the fears of the timid, after each new aggression upon the constitutional rights of the States, fill the newspaper presses with the cry of conflict, and warn the people to beware of those who seek to maintain their constitutional rights, as agitators or partisans who may embarrass the Confederate government in the prosecution of the war.

Let not the people be deceived by this false clamor. It is the same cry of conflict which the Lincoln government raised against all who defended the rights of the Southern States against its tyranny. It is the cry which the usurpers of power have ever raised against those who rebuke their encroachments and refuse to yield to their aggressions. When did Georgia embarrass the Confederate government in any matter pertaining to the vigorous prosecution of the war? When did she fail to furnish more than her full quota of troops, when she was called upon as a State by the proper Confederate authority? And when did her gallant sons ever quail before the enemy, or fail nobly to illustrate her character upon the battle field?

She can not only repel the attacks of her enemies on the field of deadly conflict, but she can as proudly repel the assaults of those who are ready to bend the knee to power for position and patronage, set themselves up to criticise her conduct, and she can confidently challenge them to point to a single instance in which she has failed to fill a requisition for troops made upon her through the regular constitutional channel. To the very last requisition made, she responded with over double the number required.

She stands ready at all times to do her whole duty to the cause and to the Confederacy, but while she does this, she will never cease to require that her constitutional rights be respected and the liberties of her people preserved. While she deprecates all conflict with the Confederate government, if to require these by conflict, the conflict will never end till the object is attained.

> "For freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft is ever won."

will be emblazoned in letters of living light upon her proud banners, until State sovereignty and constitutional liberty as well as Confederate independence, are firmly established.

### SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

I cannot withhold the expression of the deep mortification I feel at the late action of Congress in attempting to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to confer upon the President powers expressly denied to him by the Constitution of the Confederate States. Under pretext of a necessity which our whole people know does not exist in this case, whatever may have been the motives, our Congress, with the assent and at the request of the Executive, has struck a fell blow at the liberties of the people of these States.

The Constitution of the Confederate States declares that "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." The power to suspend the *habeas corpus* at all is derived not from express and direct delegation, but from implication only, and an implication can never be raised in opposition to an express restriction. In case of any conflict between the two, an implied power must always yield to express restrictions upon its exercise. The power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* derived by implication must therefore be always limited by the express declaration in the Constitution that:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized," and the further declaration that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." And that,

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or District where the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and the cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

Thus it is an express guaranty of the Constitution, that the "persons," of the people shall be secure, and "no warrants shall issue" but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing "the persons to be seized;" that "no persons shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law," and that in "all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a special and public trial by an impartial jury."

The Constitution also defines the powers of the Executive, which are limited to those delegated, among which there is no one, authorizing him to issue warrants or other arrests of persons not in actual military service; or to sit as a judge in any case, to try any person for a criminal offense, or to appoint any court or tribunal to do it, not provided for in the Constitution as part of the judiciary. The power to issue warrants and try persons under criminal accusations are judicial powers which belong under the Constitution, exclusively to the judiciary and not to the Executive. His power to order arrests as Commander in-Chief is strictly a military power and is confined to the arrests of persons subject to military power, as to the arrests of persons in the army or navy of the Confederate States; or in the militia, when in the actual service of the Confederate States, and does not extend to any persons in civil life, unless they be followers of the camp or within the lines of the army. This is clear from that provision of the Constitution which declares that,

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment of indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger." But even here the power of the President as Commander in Chief is not absolute, as his powers and duties in ordering arrests of persons in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, are clearly defined by the rules and articles of war prescribed by Congress. Any warrant issued by the President, or any arrest made by him or under his order, of any person in civil life, and not subject to military command, is illegal and in plain violation of the Constitution; as it is impossible for Congress by implication to confer upon the President the right to exercise powers of arrests, expressly forbidden to him by the Constitution. An effort on the part of Congress to do this is but an attempt to revive the odious practice of ordering political arrests, or issuing letters *de cachet* by royal prerogative so long since renounced by our English ancestors, and the denial of the right of the constitutional judiciary to investigate such cases, and the provision for creating a court appointed by the Executive and changeable at his *will*, to take jurisdiction of the same, and are in violation of the great principles of Magna Charter, the bill of Rights, the *habeas corpus* act, and the Constitution of the Confederate States, upon which both English and American liberty rest; and are but an attempt to revive the odious Star Chamber court of England, which in the hands of wicked kings was used for tyrannical purposes by the crown until it was finally abolished by acts of Parliament, of 16th Charles the first, which went into operation on the 1st of August, 1641. This act has ever since been regarded as one of the great bulwarks of English liberty; and as it was passed by the English Parliament to secure our English ancestors against the very same character of arbitrary arrests which the late act of Congress is intended to authorize the President to make; I append a copy of it to this message, with the same italics and small capital letters which are used in the printed copy in the book from which it is taken. It will be seen that the court of the "Star Chamber" which was the instrument in the hands of the English king, for investigating his illegal arrests and carrying out his arbitrary decrees, was much more respectable on account of the character, learning and ability of its members than the Confederate Star Chamber or court of "proper officers," which the act of Congress gives the President power to appoint to investigate his illegal arrests.

I am aware of no instance in which the British king has ordered the arrest of any person in civil life, in any other manner than by judicial warrant, issued by the established court of the realm; or in which he has suspended or attempted to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, since the Bill of Rights and act of settlement passed in 1689. To attempt this in 1864 would cost the present reigning Queen no less price than her crown.

*Conclusion next week.*

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Six hundred Yankee prisoners left Richmond on Saturday morning for Americus Ga., and forty-five Yankee deserters left Castle Thunder at the same time for Salisbury.

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THE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.—There is much inquiry as to a correct understanding of the nature and uses of the Four per centum Bonds. We give the following brief and plain statement, which we find in the Richmond Enquirer:

1. Not being held February 17, 1864, they are *not taxed* in 1864.
2. They are receivable at their face, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in 1865.
3. They are payable in twenty years, with interest in January and July. After this year, if taxation continues high, the debt thus funded *will not* be *interest bearing* against the government.
4. They are *registered* bonds *not coupon bonds*—and not negotiable by delivery, but only by transfer on the books of the Treasury Department.
5. Until the bonds are issued, certificates are given.

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*From Western North Carolina.*—Asheville March 7—We regret to learn that 15 Confederate soldiers and Home Guards stationed at Indian Creek, in Washington county, Tenn, just over the State line, under the command of Lt. Duck, of Madison county were attacked a few days since by about 35 tories, under the lead of the notorious Kirk, of Greene county, Tenn and six of our men killed.—Four of the enemy, and among them Kirk himself, were killed. Our killed all belonged to the Home Guards of Madison county—*News.*

A letter to the Raleigh Progress says that the tories killed 1 of our men and captured 4 whom they shot "After they killed the prisoners they stripped them One man (Woodard) struggled an hour or two and they placed a gun against his head in the presence of his father, an old man, and blowed his brains out. They then proceeded to Blankenship's house and murdered him and his son, who were not soldiers. They then took his horses and put them in his wagon, or rather hitched them to it, and loaded his wagon out of his house and drove his cows off from his children."

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**To the People of North Carolina.**—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do everything in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4—te. W. W. HOLDEN.

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## New Advertisements.

COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE,
WINSTON, FORSYTH COUNTY,
March 19th, 1864.

ALL persons to whose use money has been paid by the Sheriff or others, into this office, are hereby notified that they apply to me for it on or before the 30th instant, or they will be paid only in the present issue of Confederate currency, at par., above the denomination of five dollars, or in four per cent bonds at my option.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

March 24. 1t.

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## BRING IN YOUR TITHE BACON.

THE Farmers of Forsyth County are requested to deliver the tithe bacon to me at Salem, and to A. Snow, Bethania.

I will attend to receive the tithe at
Kernersville, Monday and Tuesday, April 4th&5th
J. W. Cole's, Thursday, April 7th.
Lewisville, Monday & Tuesday, April 11th &12th.

Those who have not delivered their tithe of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay, Fodder, Wool, &c, will please bring it in; the penalty now for refusing to deliver is five hundred per cent. instead of fifty. Producers are now also obliged to haul their produce twelve miles instead of eight. All living within twelve miles of Salem will therefore please deliver to me at Salem. All the tithe must be delivered by the last day of April next.

R. GRAY, Agent for Forsyth Co.

March 17, 1864. 46-tf

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Witne
said Court, at office, this 22d day of February, A. D. 1864. D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Feb. 25.—n43 6w.

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## Bank of Cape Fear,

WILMINGTON, March 1st, 1864.

**Dividend No. 109.**

A Dividend of 15 per cent, on the capital Stock of this Bank has been declared payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., in Confederate Currency.

The Board of Directors have also passed the following resolutions which are published for the information of all concerned:

*Resolved 1st*,—That no deposit be received or collections on account of other parties made either at the principal Bank or any of its branches, after the 15th day of the present month.

*Resolved 2d*, That all sums now due to other parties, or which may become so due before the 20th day of this month, either on account of Deposits, Certificates of Deposit, Checks, Collections or Dividends, must be withdrawn from the Principal Bank and the Branches where the same may be payable, on or before the 20th day of the present month; and unless so withdrawn, payment of all such sums in any other than the now existing currency, at its present value, as expressed on its face, will be declined by this Bank; and the several sums so due and not withdrawn as aforesaid, will be placed in separate packages in the said now existing currency and held as the property of the several parties to whom the same may respectively belong.

J. G. BURR, Cashier.

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## CIRCULAR.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th CONG. DIST.
Greensboro' N. C, Jan. 18th, 1864

The attention of all concerned is invited to ¶ 11 General orders No. 141, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond, Va., October 28th, 1863.

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11 "Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they may stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires."

Capt. David Farrow, A. E. O., will register for Alamance county, at Graham, N. C.
Lieut. Jas C. Dobbin, A. E. O., will register for Guilford county, at Greensboro' N. C.
Lieut. W. A. Albright, A. E. O., will register for Forsyth county, at Winston, N. C.
Cap. M. C. Moore, A. E. O., will register for Stokes county, at Francisco, N. C
Lieut. W. M. B. Jones, A. E. O., will register for Rockingham county, at Leaksville, N. C
Lieut. H L. Cobb, A. E. O., will register for Caswell county, at Yanceyville, N. C
Lieut John W. Philpot, A. E. O., will, register for Person County at Roxboro N. C.

All soldiers at home on furlough or whose furloughs have expired and have been extended, will report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties for registration.

Endorsements upon furloughs by local physicians certifying that recommendations for extension of furloughs have been forwarded, will not be respected by county Enrolling Officers but soldiers whose furloughs have expired will be sent before the District Examining Board or nearest Hospital Examining Board, for examination.

All applications for Exemption or Detail must be forwarded through the Enrolling Officer for the county from which such application comes. Applications will not be acted upon without the opinion of the county Officers as to its expediency or necessity.

jan. 28. tf J. H. ANDERSON, Capt.
and Enrolling Officer 6th Cong. Dist.

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## Grain Notice.

WE will give in exchange, good SHOES, UPPER and SOLE LEATHER, for CORN, WHEAT and OATS, on liberal terms.

Raw Hides received and tanned for one-third.

KERNERS & GENTRY.

Kernersville, N. C. Feb. 4, 1864. [illegible]